

MARY ELDER.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 449.]

MAY 26, 1842.

Mr. FURNACE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT :

*The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom the petition of Mary Elder was referred, report :*

That the evidence of marriage in this case is conclusive that the applicant was married in the year 1783 to John Elder, of Pennsylvania.

It also appears that the said John Elder was, at the time of his death, on the revolutionary pension roll for one year eight and a half month's service. The Commissioner of Pensions refused the widow a pension because he afterwards discovered that the service rendered by John Elder was in a description of predatory warfare against the savages ; that those who were so engaged were not called out by authority of the State, but associated together for self-defence. The only reason assigned by the Commissioner of Pensions for that opinion is, that the tours of the Pennsylvania militia, when called out and embodied under military organization, were limited to two months ; and his narrative represents his service as one of vigilance and patrol within the settlements for eight months of the year. Upon a reference, however, to the papers, it appears that he claimed to have served several tours as a militiaman, for which service he received a pension under the act of June, 1832. The committee submit a part of the evidence of his services, and recommend a bill granting a pension to the widow under the act of 1838.

MARY ELDER.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 442.]

MAY 26, 1842.

Mr. Foran, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, to whom the petition of Mary Elder was referred, report:

That the evidence of marriage in this case is conclusive that the applicant was married in the year 1783 to John Elder, of Pennsylvania. It also appears that the said John Elder was, at the time of his death, on the revolutionary pension roll for one year eight and a half months service. The Commissioner of Pensions related the widow a pension because he afterwards discovered that the service rendered by John Elder was in a description of predatory warfare against the savages; that those who were so engaged were not called out by authority of the State, but associated together for self-defence. The only reason assigned by the Commissioner of Pensions for that opinion is, that the tours of the Pennsylvania militia, when called out and embodied under military organization, were limited to two months; and his narrative represents his service as one of vigilance and patrol within the settlements for eight months of the year. Upon a reference, however, to the papers, it appears that he claimed to have served several tours as a militiaman, for which service he received a pension under the act of June, 1832. The committee submit a part of the evidence of his services, and recommend a bill granting a pension to the widow under the act of 1838.